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## THREE NEW SPECIES OF MALLOPHAGA FROM AFRICAN MAMMALS (TRICHODECTIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—Damalinia neotheileri, n. sp. and D. semitheileri, n. sp. are described and illustrated from Gorgon taurinus; and Tricholipeurus moschatus, n. sp. is described and illustrated from Nesotragus moschatus, all from Africa.

The three new species herewith described and illustrated were sent to the authors by Dr. Theresa Clay, Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History). The holotypes are deposited in that museum.

### Damalinia neotheileri, n. sp. (Figs. 1–5)

Holotype male.—External morphology and chaetotaxy as in fig. 2, terminal abdominal segments as in fig. 4, and genitalia as in fig. 5. Total length, 3.07 mm. Close to *Damalinia theileri* Bedford, 1928, but separated by differences in the shape of the head, the shape of the terminal abdominal segments, the genitalia,

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FIGS. 1–4. Damalinia neotheileri, n. sp.: 1, dorsal-ventral view of female; 2, dorso-ventral view of male; 3, dorso-ventral view of female terminalia; 4, dorso-ventral view of male terminalia.

and size. For D, neotheileri, the forehead is shorter and the median indentation is broader than for D, theileri. The terminal abdominal segment of D, theileri is prolonged, ending in a circular-shaped appendage; for D, neotheileri, this prolongation is a tapered extension of the preceding segment. The paramera of D, neotheileri are curved outward at the distal tips and are not fused at the anterior ends; the paramera of D, theileri are pointed but straight at the distal tips and are fused at the anterior ends to form a large plate. D, neotheileri is much larger than D, theileri.

Allotype female.—External morphology and chaetotaxy as in fig. 1 and terminal abdominal segments as in fig. 3. Total length, 3.20 mm. Close to *D. theileri*, but separated by differences in the shape of the head, the terminal abdominal segments, and size. The forehead of *D. neotheileri* is shorter and the median identation is broader than for *D. theileri*. The abdominal sternal plate of segment VIII of *D. neotheileri* is short and of *D. theileri* is of normal size. *D. neotheileri* is much larger than *D. theileri*.

Type host.—Gorgon taurinus albojubatus Thomas.

Type material.—Holotype male collected off the type host on the Athi Plain, Nairobe, Kenya (no date given) by G. R. C. van Someren. Allotype female and two paratype females collected off *Gorgon taurinus* subsp. taken on the Grumeti River, Lake Province, Tanzania, on September 24, 1965, by G. B. Corbet (Corbet No. 1637). One female paratype collected off *Gorgon taurinus* subsp. in the Eiland Reservation, Leysdorp District, Northern Transvaal, Union of South Africa, on August 30, 1955, by J. N. Swart (British Museum No. 1959-172). Two female paratypes and four nymphs collected off *Gorgon taurinus hecki* Neumann on the Bardamat Plains, Narok District, Kenya, in March 1960 by D. W. Brocklesby. One nymph collected off *G. taurinus hecki* on the Loita Plains, Narok District, Kenya, in March 1960 by D. W. Brocklesby.

#### Damalinia semitheileri, n. sp. (Figs. 6–8)

Holotype male.—Terminal abdominal segments as in fig. 8 and genitalia as in fig. 6. Total length, 3.30 mm. This species, with the male very close to that of *D. neotheileri*, is differentiated by the shape and chaetotaxy of the last abdominal segment and by gross differences associated with the genitalia.

Allotype female.—Terminal abdominal segments as in fig. 7. Total length, 3.10 mm. The female of this species is close to that of *D. neotheileri*, but the two are readily separable by differences in the shapes of the tergal sclerites on the posterior segments.

Type host.—Gorgon taurinus subsp.

Type material.—Holotype male, allotype female, and one nymph taken from the skin of a specimen of the type host collected at Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, on May 6, 1962.



FIG. 5. Damalinia neotheileri, n. sp., male genitalia. Figs. 6–8. D. semitheileri, n. sp.: 6, male genitalia; 7, dorso-ventral view of female terminalia; 8, dorso-ventral view of male terminalia. Figs. 9–11. Tricholipeurus moschatus, n. sp.: 9, male genitalia; 10, dorso-ventral view of male terminalia; 11, dorso-ventral view of male.

#### Tricholipeurus moschatus, n. sp. (Figs. 9–11)

Holotype male.—External morphology and chaetotaxy as in fig. 11, terminal abdominal segments as in fig. 10, and genitalia is in fig. 9. Total length, 1.54 mm. Close to *T. victoriae* (Hopkins, 1943), but separated by differences in the genitalia and size. The endomera of *T. victoriae* are fused into a rod which tapers regularly to its apex; the endomera of *T. moschatus* are normal, being fused only at the apex. *T. victoriae* is much larger than *T. moschatus*.

Type host.—Nesotragus moschatus (von Dueben).

Type material.—Holotype male and the head of another male collected off the type host at Naro Motu, Kenya, on October 6, 1960, by G. B. Corbet (Corbet No. 315) (British Museum No. 1962-43).

# NOTES ON THE CENERA HOMALOMITRA BORGMEIER, PYCNOPOTA BEZZI, AND SPHINCTOMYIA BORGMEIER (Diptera: Sphaeroceridae)

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ABSTRACT—Notes are given on the subfamily placement and morphology of *Homalomitra ecitonis* Borgmeier, *Pycnopota manni* Bezzi, and *Sphinctomyia aenigmatica* Borgmeier.

Recently Father Thomas Borgmeier turned over to the U. S. National Museum the type specimens of 2 species of Brazilian Diptera described by him, viz., *Homalomitra ecitonis* Borgmeier (1931) and Sphinctomyia aenigmatica Borgmeier (1954). Both of these species are still the only known species of their genera. Both were described in considerable detail. *Homalomitra* was originally referred to the Sphaeroceridae (as Cypselidae) and is still listed in that family by Richards (1967). Sphinctomyia, however, was originally assigned doubtfully to the Sciadoceridae. In Fr. Borgmeier's letter of transmittal of these specimens to the U. S. National Museum he stated that he thought Sphinctomyia might belong with the Platypezidae, and not with either the Sciadoceridae or Phoridae. Examination of the holotype of S. aenigmatica, however, reveals that it is quite certainly a sphaerocerid with some features of resemblance to Pycnopota manni Bezzi (1926), described from Bolivia. Pycnopota was originally referred to the Sphae-

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